Common Core Standards - Resource Page

The resources below have been created to assist teachers' understanding and to aid instruction of this standard.

College and Career Readiness (CCR) Anchor Standard	Standard: RL.9-10.5 - Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure a text, order events within it (e.g., parallel plots), and manipulate time (e.g., pacing, flashbacks) create such effects as mystery, tension, or surprise.
R.CCR.5 Analyze the structure of texts, including how specific sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text (e.g., a section, chapter, scene, or stanza) relate to each other and the whole.	Questions to Focus Learning How do authors create effects such as mystery, tension, or surprise within a text? How do text structure, event sequence, and time contribute to those effects? Skilled readers know authors purposely manipulate event order, time, and structures within a text to create effects such as mystery, tension, or surprise. Student Friendly Objectives *Knowledge Targets* a. I understand sequence of events, structure, and time are used to create and manipulate effects in literature (e.g., mystery, tension, or surprise). b. I understand texts can have multiple plots. c. I understand the sequence of events does not always follow chronological order. *Reasoning Targets* a. I can identify multiple or parallel plots within a text and how they impact the meaning of text. b. I can analyze how the author manipulates time in the text and how it creates effects such as mystery, tension, or surprise. c. I can classify and evaluate the sequence of events in a text. d. I can examine how the structure of text creates an emotional response within the reader.

Vocabulary

Subplot: a secondary sequence of actions in a dramatic or narrative work, usually involving characters of lesser importance (Oxford Dictionary of Literary Terms, 2008).

Flashback: a plot structuring device whereby a scene from the fictional past is inserted into the fictional present or is dramatized out of order (The Norton Introduction to Literature, 2010).

Flash forward: a plot structuring device whereby a scene from the fictional future is inserted into the fictional present or is dramatized out of order (The Norton Introduction to Literature, 2010).

In medias res: "in the midst of things" (Latin); refers to opening a plot in the middle of the action, and then filling in past details by means of exposition or flashback (The Norton Introduction to Literature, 2010).

Sequence: the ordering of action in a fictional plot (The Norton Introduction to Literature, 2010).

Teacher Tips

Classical Persuasion - Notes and activities on Classical Persuasion in the classroom.
Keynote speech - Students watch this video to analyze the importance of context.
Tone words - Tone words including definitions.

Vertical Progression

	RL.K.5 - Recognize common types of texts (e.g., storybooks, poems).
	RL.1.5 - Explain major differences between books that tell stories and books that give information, drawing on a wide reading of a range of text types.
	RL.2.5 - Describe the overall structure of a story, including describing how the beginning introduces the story and the ending concludes the action.
	RL.4.5 - Explain major differences between poems, drama, and prose, and refer to the structural elements of poems (e.g., verse, rhythm, meter) and drama (e.g., casts of characters, settings, descriptions, dialogue, stage directions) when writing or speaking about a text.
	RL.5.5 - Explain how a series of chapters, scenes, or stanzas fits together to provide the overall structure of a particular story, drama, or poem.
	RL.6.5 - Analyze how a particular sentence, chapter, scene, or stanza fits into the overall structure of a text and contributes to the development of the theme, setting, or plot.
	RL.7.5 - Analyze how a drama's or poem's form or structure (e.g., soliloquy, sonnet) contributes to its meaning.
	RL.8.5 - Compare and contrast the structure of two or more texts and analyze how the differing structure of each text contributes to its meaning and style.
	RL.11-12.5 - Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure specific parts of a text (e.g., the choice of where to begin or end a story, the choice to provide a comedic or tragic resolution) contribute to its overall structure and meaning as well as its aesthetic impact.

The above information and more can be accessed for free on the Wiki-Teacher website.
Direct link for this standard: RL.9-10.5